VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01146808

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SANSKRITI TRIVEDY

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24-08-24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre BHAI JOGA PUBLIC SCHOOL, DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Census 2011 around 8.6%. population of India are tribes. They are anthropologically identified as the original inhabitants of certain regions showcasing indigenous lifestyle.

Tribal Art - Insight into culture

(1) Dance - Folk story based, bulk participation; done for both religious and secular occasions (eg) Chhau performed in Jharkhand

(2) Music - In vernacular languages for marking a festival or religious ceremony; use of locally made instrument (eg) Santhali songs in Chhotanagpur plateau

(3) The architecture and material used - showcase the things of value (eg) Dokra metal art making

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Images of deities

(4) Paintings - give reflection of daily lives

(eg) Warli painting of Maharashtra

Tribal art - Values of communities

(1.) More community based rather than individual (eg) paintings like Pithora, done in communities

(2.) egalitarianism shown as all equally participate

(3) Closeness to nature showcased - as tribal motifs have biodiversity showcased

(4) Religious values towards nature and its produce like the same art seen in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh.

→ We celebrate PM-JANMAN for tribes and try to bring them into development, tribal arts have to be preserved like Birsa Munda Tribal Museum (Ranchi)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhiji and Nehru are two stalwarts of our freedom struggle showcasing the evolutionary nature and diverse ideological strand of the movement.

Similarities between the two

(1) Believed in mass action

(eg) both supported mass movements like civil disobedience, khilafat etc

(2) Believed in including peasants and trade unions at various stages

(eg) AITUC formation

(3) Women participation was key for both

(4) Wanted indigenous institutions and structures of governance, economy

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Differences between the two

Nehru	Gandhi
(1.) Not at all sympathetic to British	(1) sympathetic to British during the support to world wars
(2.) More Radical and confrontationary in approach, wanted Struggle - Victory	(2) wanted to broker agreement with the British like the Struggle - Truce - Struggle strategy
(3.) More International and cosmopolitan thus supported idea of democracy	(3) More support of grassroot level movement and governance structure
(4) Less symbolic more legal	(4) Symbolism was important (eg) Salt
(5) Not complete ahimsa	(5) Ahimsa supported

Though differences exist, they both at the core were believers of 'Swaraj' in complete sense and set foundation of modern India

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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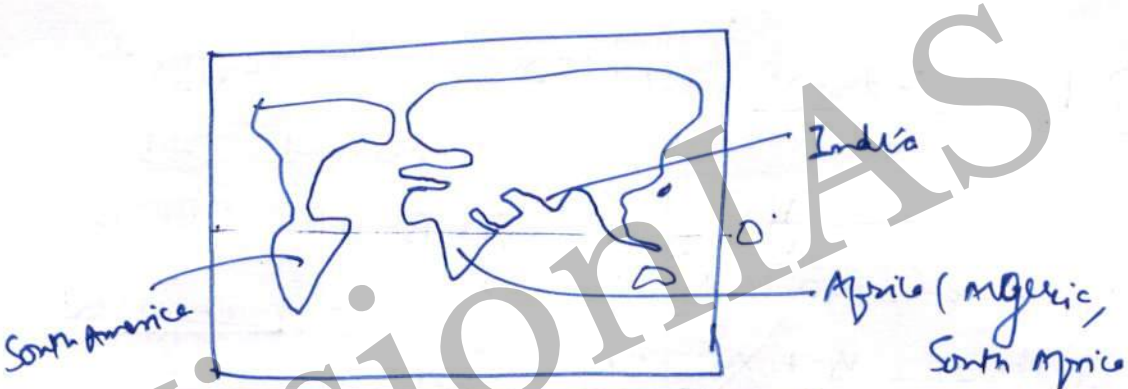
Decolonisation refers to the long drawn struggle for autonomy and self determination in imperialist countries; most prominently seen in post world war - 2



Major hotspots of decolonisation movement

Factors that accelerated decolonisation

(1) Internal to the countries —:

(a) Strong movements of independence struggle led by leaders and multiple ideologies (eg) Indian freedom struggle

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(b) Greater awareness among people through ideological exchange and also UN principles to fight (eg) British ideas of no taxation without representation.

(2) External factors

(a) The colonising countries mostly had weakened post WW2 (eg) France, Britain

(b) US and USSR were now two major blocs; France, Germany & Britain had fallen in importance.

(c) USA asked Britain to withdraw from colonies as against 'liberty'.

(d) Governments in colonising countries were favorable (eg) Labour government in UK supported independence.

(e) UN principles stood for decolonisation

But some areas struggle remained → French colonies
→ Neo Colonialism
→ South African apartheid

Today ex-colonial countries have supported institutions like NAM, NIEO for principles of autonomy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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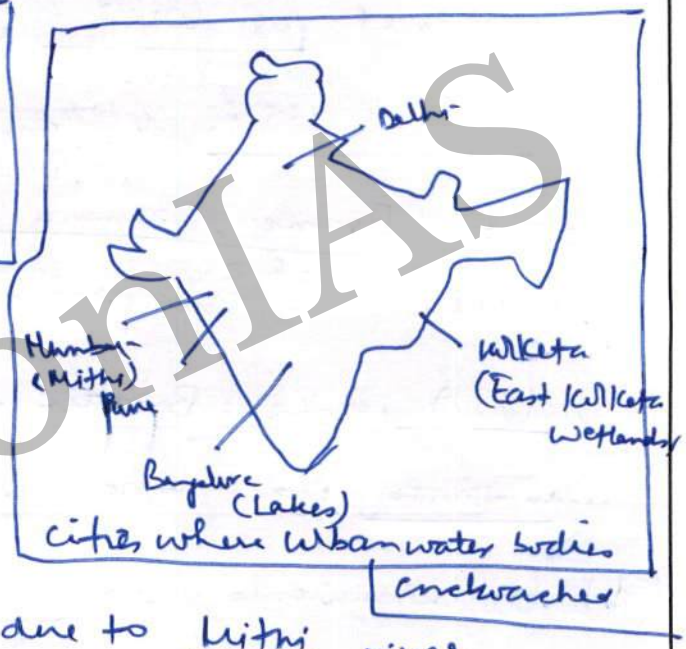
Urban areas have 30% of our population but are congested (Delhi = 1 lk/km² density) and thus ecological factors like urban water bodies are essential to manage ecological balance.

Impact of such human encroachment:



1. Disasters like urban floods are exacerbated as seen in Mumbai due to Mithi river encroachment

2. The biodiversity and breeding sites are impacted as Flamingos in Navi Mumbai are seen less in number

3. The functions of bodies like filtration, desiltation of water is hampered

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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thus leads to enhanced pollution in these bodies (eg) East Kolkata wetlands have a layer of water hyacinth (eutrophication)

(4) The water bodies thus can seep into groundwater and contaminate the bodies (eg) Yamuna in Delhi

(5) The natural flow is restricted by encroachment thus impacting the entire carrying capacity of the river.

Though useful for having more land to accommodate rising population

urgent steps are needed

- restore bodies (eg) Amrit Sarovar initiative
- take help of local communities
- have strict punishments for encroachments

Bhoj Lake in MP is a good example to take note from. We can thus preserve the fragile ecological balance.

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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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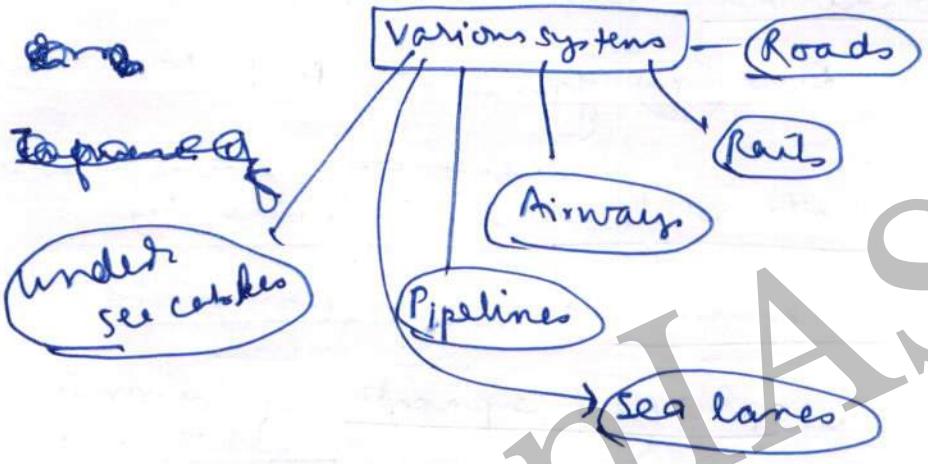
Transportation systems form essential features of Logistics that are key in industrial & human development



Influence of geographical features :

1. Easy to construct systems are usually preferred
   (Eg) Roads in hilly terrain over Railways — (Eg) Chardham Road
2. Plains are suitable for railway
   (Eg) Siberian Railway

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Pipelines also need protection from disasters as gases can leak leading to pollution and disasters (eg) construction underground

(4.) Underground system also preferred to bypass congested places (eg) Metro

(5) Ports are constructed on natural harbour easily (eg) western coast of India
↳ vadhvan

(6) Sea lanes are preferred for inter country trade as continental gaps exist

(7.) Special geographical features are mimicked for easy travel (eg) Suez Canal / Panama Canal constructed to mimick straits.

(8.) In hilly contries – animals still used (eg) Nepal, Bhutan

Thus our transportation has to upgrade to our needs – the Bharatmala project aims at multimodal connectivity

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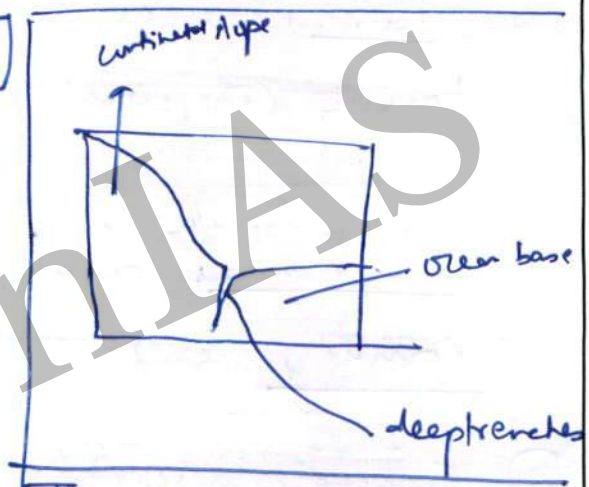
6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Oceanic Trenches are unique physical features of the oceanic floor seen at the convergence zone of the continental slope and the oceanic floor.

(-4) Marian Trench

Formation of trenches



Trenches at margin

(1.) These are formed when the oceanic and continental plates converge leading to subduction of oceanic plate

(2.) This creates huge depth like systems at that zone called the trenches.

(3.) Also seen at mid-oceanic floor where oceanic plates move apart.

divergence

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Significant features

1. They are mostly volcanic in nature

2. They are one of the deepest regions of the earth's crust (eg) Mariana Trench is 11 Km deep

3. They also fill up sediments brought from rivers at the continental slope, thus have resources

4. Have paleomagnetic features used to find the ages of rocks and plates

5. Give refuge to biodiversity as protected from big predators.

As the earth changes shape, we can learn more about history through such research

(eg) PRITHVI scheme of M/o Earth Science

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per 6th IPCC report the South Asian region specially monsoon India is prone to high variability of rainfall

Reasons for such extreme rain events

(1.) Climate change induced monsoon difference causing high rain over small time (eg) Chennai floods

(2.) The heating of oceans have led to disturbed atmospheric systems (eg) El-Nino Modoki events have increased

(3.) More number of rain causing disasters like cyclones - even rose in Arabian sea.

(4.) Disturbed jet streams thus giving rise to high winter rainfalls too (eg) Delhi 2022

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impacts

Negative

1) Disasters have increased (eg) Wayanad landslide due to high rain

2) Agriculture is disturbed, crops destroyed ∴ food insecurity

3) Tourism is impacted

4) Dam failures – can cause energy crisis

5) Governments conflict among centre-state on the actions (eg) WB wanted more funds for Amphan

6) Biodiversity is hampered

Positives

(1) Dry region getting rain (eg) Rajasthan

(2) Scope to Rainwater harvesting

Thus there is need for advanced forecasting systems through high tech like Big Data Management and satellite as seen through BHUVAN portal

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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per CMIE, ILO, the Female labor participation (FLFPR) in India has seen dip since the start of the decade and has recovered only recently at about 30%. FLFPR.

Women needed in workforce because:

1. To bring more labor and skill to have better growth prospects,
2. To focus on service sector growth (a) care economy and hospitality,
3. To focus on rural manufacturing that are women SHG led (a) LIJJAT papad, SEWA, TANWA
4. Unpaid household work to be monetised to reflect the real economy
5. Claudia Goldin (Nobel laureate 2023) asks to have more women

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps that are needed

1. Legal to enforce equal work conditions (eg) Code on wages, POSH Act
2. To ensure to cater to their unique needs (eg) creches' etc, PALNA scheme
3. To counter glass ceiling and give positions of leadership (eg) Nari Shakti Adhiniyam
4. Learn from international experiences like Norway that have women led growth

Major change has to be behavioral to counter patriarchal control over women to achieve SDG-5

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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Caste is a unique element of Indian society based on chaturvarna concept that divides people on basis of purity & pollution

Secularisation of Caste

means to have erosion of caste dynamics

greater equality

Progressive secularisation can be seen as

(1) Education and skill has led to social mobility (eg) cover caste IAS

(2) Constitutional provisions like article 15, 16 have given rights for equal development

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3.) Globalization has brought ideas of equality & liberty

(4.) Sanskritisation of caste led to erosion of divisions

(5) Urbanisation leads to caste invisibility.

(6) Strong caste movements have led to greater bargains.

But caste remains strong as :

(1.) Endogamy still prevalent (eg) Brahmin Matrimony

(2.) Still cases of violence against lower caste (eg) Unnao rape case

(3) Demands for caste census

(4) Reservation demands on caste lines – Jats, Reddys etc

Caste lines are thus evolving and need closer inspection ; but equality has to be adhered to.

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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NITI's MDPI,

around 11% people are multidimensionally poor in India

Fall in poverty seen as → As per Tendulkar only 20%.

↓

Regional disparity also reduces

(eg) Per capita income gap b/w Delhi & Kerala

But Inequality Rising

(1.) Unequal society — lack of level playing field (eg) generational advantage to upper castes

(2.) Regional development gaps (eg) Green Revolution region as compared to BIMARU

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3.) Rise of 'Billionaire Raj' due to advantages of literacy, LPG reforms

(eg) as per oxfam 1% population has 40% wealth

(4) Gender gaps - women lack (a) property, (agri census 2015 - only 13% land)

(b) unequal wages (1/5th of men earning - McKinsley)

(5.) Resource and geographical differences - Karnataka prosperous due to iron steel, IT sector

(6.) In technocratic society - agriculture is backward

Thus steps needed → SDG oriented development

- Gender Empowerment
- Laws/schemes equalise (eg) PM KISAN etc

Inclusive growth is the need for the times to achieve $5 trillion economy by 2030

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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism was the non orthodox religion that started in 6th c BC pioneered by Siddhartha in present day Bihar-Nepal, while Brahminism is a hegemonic foundation of ancient Hindu thought based on varna classification.

Competitive Dynamic leading to fall of Buddhism can be seen by:

1. FUNDING

(a) The patronage to Buddhism fell gradually and post Pala period; it drastically fell.

(b) Major patronage to Buddhism was given by Ashoka, Indo Greeks and Kushanas; later kingdoms were apprehensive about Buddhism

(e.g.) Mahendravarman I wrote

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Mattavilasa Prahasanam to mock Buddhism

(c) Patronage to Brahminism rose post Palas by Rashtrakutas, Southern kingdom

(2.) FOLLOWERS

(a) Ancient kingdoms supported Buddhism like Ashoka and later Mauryas

(b) Indo Greeks supported Buddhism

(4) Gandhara and Mathura schools of art grew

(c) In southern India, Jainism was prominent apart from Brahminism, thus Buddhist followers declined

(d) Brahminism by the Brahmans while Buddhism by Vaishyas (working class)

(3) IDEOLOGY

There were differences between the two:

Buddhism	Brahminism
1.) Non orthodox, against Brahminism value system	Orthodox, driven by Brahman's supremacy in Chaturvarna system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism	Brahminism
2) More egalitarian	2) very hierarchical; segmented
3) wider participation in religion and social activities by all	3) Participation restricted by varna (eg) women, shudras not allowed to read vedas
4) easier procedures	4) tough to practise as expensive and elaborate rituals (eg) the festivals; the sacrifices (hiranyagarbha)

But both can't be separated as there were exchanges too → visit of Buddha to non Buddhist kingdom like Aga

- Buddhism - Brahmanism learnt from each other.
- the architecture has both elements (eg) Ajanta caves

Today both are our ideological legacy and give deep insights into cultural lives of the past. (eg) Recent Nalanda university renovated - taught elements of both

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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Medieval India is identified by historians as time between Harsha's fall (647 AD) to Aurangzeb's time (1707 AD). There was a time of rich cultural exchanges due to rise in shipping expeditions and explorations.

European travellers and Empires

(1) Written about various Rajput kings like Paramaras of Malwa, Tomars of Dilli

(2) Wrote about the empire's political structure and courts (eg) Ibn Battuta became a qazi for Mehmud Bin Tughlaq.

(3) Wrote about religions of the kingdom (eg) Nikitin wrote about Islam under Bahmani kingdom

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4.) Details about kings and their conquests written (eg) Duarte Barbosa about Vijayanagar kingdoms

(5) The practices and ills of the kingdom written (eg) extreme richness of kings contrasted with the poor

(6) The individual preferences and policies of kings discussed (eg) during Akbar ~~Shah Jahan~~ times Monserrate about Din I Illahi (religion

(7.) Accounts of earlier chronicle expansions seen (eg) Jahangir's meetings with

Travellers and people

(1.) Write about daily lives and occupations (eg) Domingo Paes on Vijayanagar agriculture

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Write about extremely divided society and ills of varna system leading to Asian Despotism work by K. Marx

(3) Skewed property distribution noted by European writers

(4) Tribes and their practices studied

(eg) Rajmahal hills studied by

(5) Women's positions studied in Vijayanagar by Nuniz as women participated in politics

But such Accounts have to be read carefully because :

They had patronage thus not Independent

Imperial mindset

Eurocentric, saw oriental culture as inferior

But such writings are essential to reconstruct history. Digitisation of such records like National Manuscript Mission is a good step.

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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of Plassey was a watershed movement of British against Indian state of Bengal under Sirajuddaulah. It ended in victory of British and changed the face, pace and shape of British India.

Battle — changed course of Indian history:

(1.) Established British as major imperial power, thus establishing the long drawn Colonial Rule

(2.) British got the diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, thus made them important stakeholder

(3) It led to control of rich trade through eastern ports being under

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the British thus huge loss for India.
(start of reverse tariff policy, one way free trade)

(4.) It led to supremacy of British over other colonial powers like French, Dutch

(5.) Bengal, grows as important centre of British rule which in future will
→ a hotspot of anti-British movement
(eg) Swadeshi struggle

(6.) Start of foundation of Dual government in Bengal thus not only economic but political control by British.

Battle - changed course of world

(1.) Colonization of India - which had 25% control over world trade
→ changed trade dynamics.

(2.) Britain grew as the hegemon (Pax Britannica) which eventually controlled large colonies (Sun never sets in British Empire)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3.) NOT only British, other colonising nations like French got encouragement in Africa

(4) The hunger for more colonies also led to wars among the colonising powers (eg) Anglo-French wars and even World wars

(5) Political ideologies of liberty, equality and democracy were soon to spread in the entire globe

(6) Greater travel and migration of people started for trade thus leading to current day globalisation.

Thus the battle played many domains but also showcased weakness of Indian rulers. But eventually Indians realised the strength in unity and rose against the British might.

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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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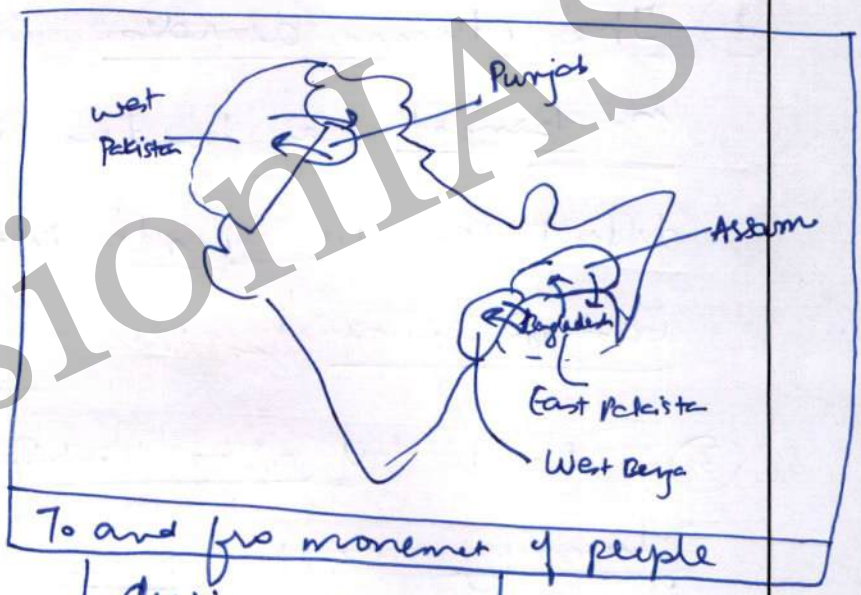
Partition was a result of multiple factors - British policies and even shortcomings of the national movement - which divided India into two dominions as per Independence of India Act 1947

~~Rehabilitation~~

Partition led to :



To and fro movement of people during partition

1. Huge losses of lives and property

2. Communal clashes (eg) Naokhali, W Bengal

3. Administrative and funds division was painstaking

4. Huge refugees on both sides

5. Violence of women, vulnerable

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In this situation,

Rehabilitation of refugees in W Bengal was more difficult as compared to Punjab because -:

(1) Attention of political leaders was more towards Punjab and ~~West~~ Bengal partition didn't get required work.

(2.) The ethnic divides were deeper in Bengal as hindus of India didn't consider hindu refugees from East Pakistan as their own.

(3) Lack of police control and proper planning led to mass-scale communal clashes. Thus Gandhiji was constantly in the region during independence

(4.) The region was already heavily populated thus opposition against more people to preserve scarce resources.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(I.) Though Radcliffe line divided the boundaries, it was done in a very rushed manner — thus not proper division (eg) Cooch Behar was part of the conflict; there were many other enclaves that were decided by Land Boundary Agreement (2015)

(5.) The major leadership of new state was from West Pakistan — lack of guidance (eg) Jinnah, Liaqat Ali Khan

Even today there is animosity about illegal Bangladeshi migration in West Bengal and Assam (& 1985 agitation) thus there is need for
- Bilateral agreement
- use of tech for border control (BOLD-017)

Today India has a multicultural society which is a result of painstaking work done post partition (eg, National Foundation of Communal Harmony)

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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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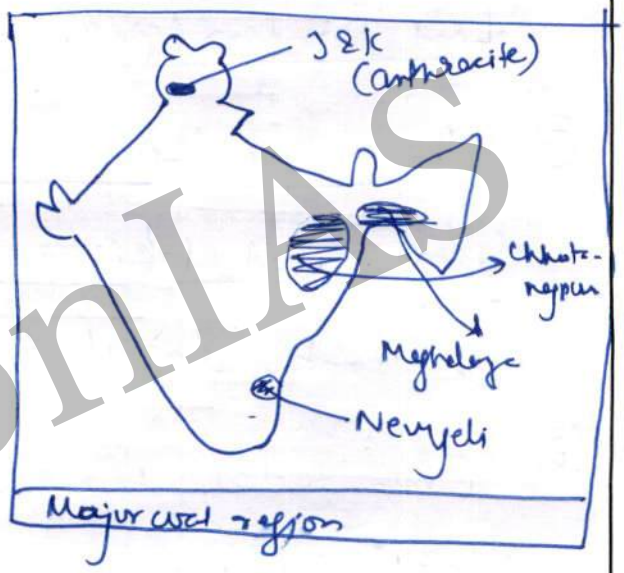
As per Panchamrit goal of India announced at COP-26 to UNFCCC India aims to reach net zero emission by 2070 for which shift to green source are essential.

Currently coal is used for 55% of our energy needs (BEE, M/o Power)



Economic costs on transition :-

(1.) As coal is established source (55%), there is huge cost in transition to close these setups and shift to green energy

(2.) Green energy sources are expensive to first set up

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(eg) Brahmanvel wind farm was one of the costliest project.

(3) The raw material needed for green energy is expensive (eg) Silicon wafers in solar cells. → thus higher BoP deficit.

(4.) The cost is higher because they have to be imported (eg) PV modules brought from China

(5) The entire supply of critical minerals is fragile and skewed as sources are limited (eg) Lithium for e-vehicles concentrated in South America

(6) The usage of such green system will need re-skilling thus additional cost

Social costs of transition

(1.) huge coal miners communities dependent on coal and subsidiary industries (eg) Jharia mines in Chhotanagpur — entirely coal run economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) As higher level skills needed to operate green systems — many workers will be laid off.

(3.) Can lead to increased migration to urban centres for search of new jobs thus increased urbanisation pressure too. (by 2050 - 2/3rd on urban centres - UN)

(4.) The tribes are mostly associated with coal sector (eg) in Odisha, Jharkhand — their development outcomes impacted

However such transition is essential as
- → International commitments (eg/COP26)
- → Public health (article 47) as coal is polluting
- → Sustainable goals 7 (energy)
- → long term benefits (eg//) Nordic countries shifted to wind & e-vehicles

Thus the transition has to be INCLUSIVE as per Sabko Sath aims of government, large scale skilling through PMKVY is a good option.

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16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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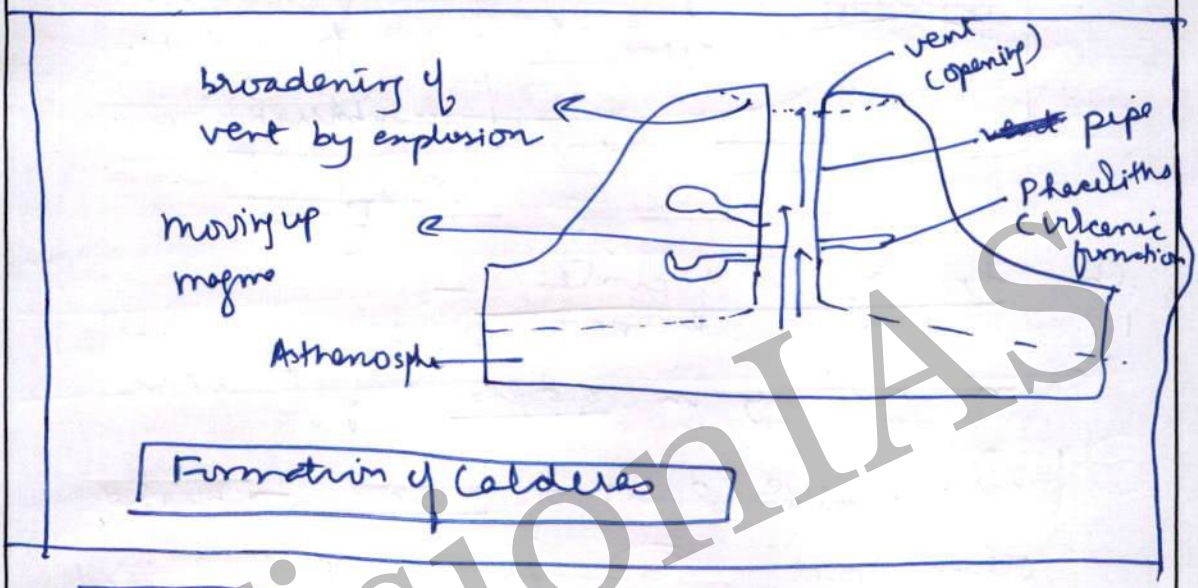
Volcanic Calderas are huge volcanic vents seen in certain geophysical formations - (eg) Hawaiian island



Process of Caldera formation

(1.) They are formed due to continuous volcanic eruptions over a single volcano leading to big vents and large geophysical features

(2.) They can be formed in following ways -!

(a) continental - oceanic convergence here the oceanic plate moves

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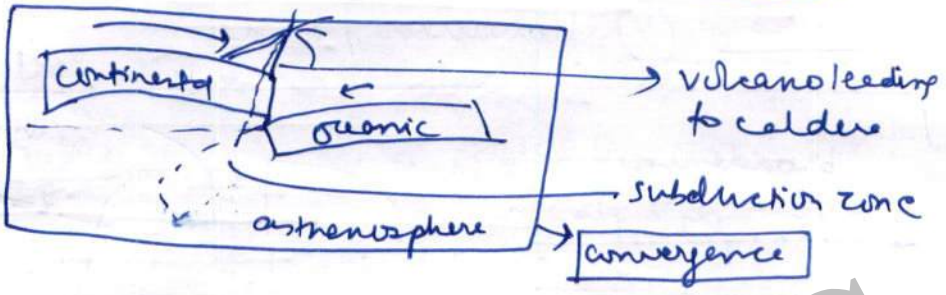
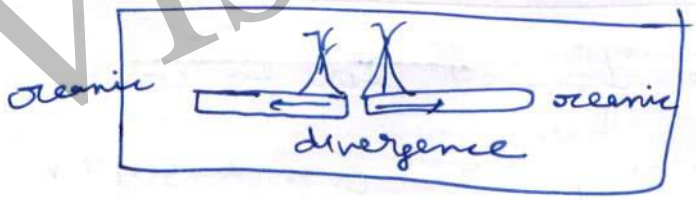
inside the continental plate leading to subduction zone formation giving volcanoes (eg) Cotopaxi at Ecuador



(b) divergence of plates –

Seen mostly in ridges of oceanic floor ; give out of magma to build ocean floors (eg) Atlantic Ridge, Iceland



(c) some are found in hotspots region due to regions that are not at plate margins (eg) Hawaiian islands calderas

(d) some are also seen due to Rift Valley formations (eg) Kilimanjaro, East African calderas

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Contribution to Scenic beauty

1. Volcanic Islands in Pacific are beautiful and pristine (eg) Hawai is a tourist destination

2. Due to release of chemicals that act as fertilisers added to adequate rainfall - the vegetation is rich (eg) in Pacific Islands like Vanuatu

3. Volcanic features - dykes, rocks (Batholiths) etc are attraction of tourism (eg) Africa

4. The geysers and spring of hot water are unique ecosystems giving habitat to unique biodiversity.

5. The water bodies stored in calderas form unique lakes

Thus such geomorphological features need to be studied closely to minimise impacts (eg, Taal volcano was disastrous); and have hazard management too.

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Heat waves refer to the rise in normal temperatures by 5-7°C (IMD). They are defined differently for plains, hills (eg, plains above 40°C for 7 days)

Reasons behind rise in heat waves

1. Natural

(a) Rise in El Nino, Southern Oscillation like disturbances that raise overall temperature

(b) Slower oceanic-atmospheric circulation due to solar system related changes (eg) solar cycles

2. Anthropogenic

(a) Rising temperature globally due to climate change caused by

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higher Green house gas (GHG) effects
(400 PPM - CO_2 in 2021)

(b) The increased deforestation and changed vegetation lead to increased heating of land, degradation and desertification
(eg, 30% land in India - ISRO degraded)

(c) changed atmospheric - oceanic cycles due to heating (eg) elongated El Nino episodes; disturbance in Atlantic Meridional circulation

(d) Reduced albedo of Earth due to melting of cryosphere (ICIMOD report)

(e) Even jet streams disturbed causing changes in polar balance (eg) - disturbance in polar vortex

Impact of food Security

(1) Reduced availability as arable land reduced as desertification seen (World Desertification Atlas).

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(2.) Lack of water leads to crop loss
(eg/) M/o Earth Science notes reduced monsoon irrigation in India

(3) Regional Disparity — as equatorial regions (India, Africa) will be hit largely as compared to temperate (like USA)

(4.) Can lead to isolationism and inward looking supply chains (eg) wheat supply in tension in world

(5.) Pressure on land → thus poor yield
However some positives can be seen
→ some colder region used for cultivation
→ shift to more drylands indigenious crops like Millets in India

Thus there is need for global collaboration through World Food Programme, sharing best practices to combat rising food insecurity (India's Shri Anna focus on millets is good step)

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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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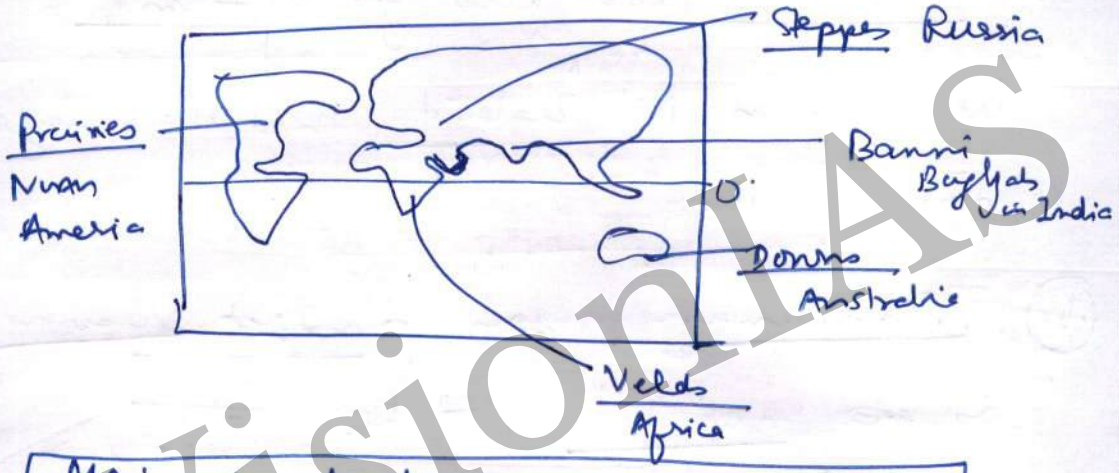
Grasslands are unique biomes that are found in diverse climatic condition and are identified by their moisture and temperature data.



Major grassland biomes of the world

Characteristics of such biomes

1. Moisture and Rainfall is on the lower end thus don't support huge vegetation

2. Temperature - varying conditions -

(eg) Temperate - Prairies

Tropical - Banni

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(3.) As the soil is not that fertile, the vegetation is limited to grasslands and not trees

(4.) Agriculture is not fruitful due to poor soils thus major economic activities are industries and also factory farming like seen in New Zealand that has huge dairy industry

(5.) Transhumance seen in such grasslands as nomads and tribes are impacted (eg) Gujars come down during winters from Bugyals

(6) These greasslands are often regions of the great game among animals - as seen in Africa

(7.) Grasslands are also seen to provide pulp for paper industries

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Threats to Banni grasslands

1. The rising desertification leads to poor grass yields.
2. The dwindling grasses also leads to poor biodiversity as seen in Gir in Gujarat where lions are seen
3. Gujarat is focusing on industrialisation thus leads to poor maintenance, pollution
4. Reduced availability of water due to reduced monsoon
5. The high dependence on dairy sector due to cooperatives (Anand) – leads to over-grazing

Solution
- sustainable policies
- use local communities like Maldari tribes
- shelter belts against desertification.

Regular monitoring through satellite portals like Bhuvan can be beneficial for such grasslands.

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Secularism is one of most prominent ideologies of modern time and seeks separation of state from religion. It is result of European enlightenment post European Dark Age.

Indian Secularism
- principled distance; not total separation
- unique sui generis model but western imitation
- constitutional art 25-28
- mark - State - Religion are mutually coexistive.

Secularism - challenge to Inter religious domination:

1. Aims to establish equality of religions and no state religion to impact the policies.

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(2.) Gives space for each religion to grow as people are allowed to propagate and profess as per article 25

(3.) Against communalism and violence which are legacies of British rule. Give space for practise

(4.) Protection of minorities, to ensure that 19% religious minorities also develop (census 2011)

(eg) articles 29-30; Naimenzil etc

Secularism - challenges intra dominations as well

(1.) Aims to end any practise that is discriminatory and not essential practise (eg) Shirur Mutt case said only essential practise; Sabrimala verdict to allow women.

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(2.) Aims to establish equitable society (eg) against varna based untouchability focus on equality article 17

(3.) Aims to support reform within religion (eg) discussions on UCC, Triple Talaq abolished

(4.) Against dogmatic and inhuman practices like witch-hunting, human sacrifices seen in some indigenous tribal religions.

But some concerns remain → communalism seen (eg) Udaipur mob lynching

→ Sachar committee — minorities are in underdeveloped

→ Debates on UCC

In this situation, Indian secularism needs to re-invent itself to start with commitment of welfare state (article 38) and Sarva Dharma Sambhav

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per UN population prospectus around 2/3rd of population will be urban by 2050.

Cities – as landscape of inequality

1. Income gap is huge between service, IT sectors and manual labour

2. Migrant labour lives in slums (Census 2011 – 17%) while some areas are rich like NDMC of Delhi

3. Women find themselves underpaid (only 1/5th on average)

4. huge skill gap in urban regions

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Cities as social Exclusion

1. Ghettoisation, marginalisation of communities eg Dharavi slum

2. Urban RWA, societies put tough restrictions on the working class
   eg separate lifts

3. Lack of social security benefits for migrant workers - COVID-19

4. Domestic help, trafficking seen
   - Dalits are often ostracised

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Steps to be taken

(1.) Legal & Administrative → Migrant workers welfare fund
→ Municipalities to have bigger plans

(2) Behavioral — awareness through people

(3) city planning → more equal spaces
→ public spaces

(4) Nagar van

Thus multidimensional steps can ensure SDG-6 - clean & inclusive cities

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01146808

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SANSKRITI TRIVEDY

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-08-24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Blai Yoga School, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliament expresses the voice of opposition through Leader of opposition legally defined as leader of the party having second largest number of MPs as per Salaries and Allowance of Leader of Opposition Act

Expression of Dissent essential because:

1. To express various opinions
2. A check on executive excess and balance of powers
3. To ensure the spirit of laws and constitutionalism are upheld.
4. To propose alternative opinions and laws like – private members bill.

Role of Leader of opposition

1. To funnel the divided voice of opinion and express it to government.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) To check majoritarian and rushed policies

(eg) Lateral entry withdrawn as reservation not taken

(3) On British lines of shadow parliament, have an alternative vision ready for policies

(4.) To ensure socially and regionally equitable policies so that ruling party doesn't miss out on the margins

(5) In appointment of various bodies (eg) Central Info Commissioner

However criticism to role

1.) Obstructionary role - as seen in 17th Lok Sabha - 55 cases of disruption.

2) As ideologically parties are not much different - leads to identity politics

Dissent and opposing voices enrich debates and ensure dialectics of ideas to give best policies.

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Judicial system in India is integrated at district - state - supreme court level thus huge pendency of cases noted 4.9 Cr cases (NCRB)

Integration of technology useful because -

(1) Accessibility

(a) To take courts to remotest location (eg) e-courts mission mode project

(b) To enable increased number of benches to function despite physical infra is limited

(2) Capability

(a) Enhanced judicial decision capability through tech (eg) Big Data to analyse land pattern to ensure proper land titling in land related cases.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) use of AI helps in modelling of ideal decisions thus cut back on work

(c) Generative AI, language models help in doing routine document work

③ Efficiency

(a) Timely disbursal of justice as processes are faster

(b) As judges are less in India 24 per million (US = 100/million) – more judicial decisions

However constraints
- → digital divide (only 43% have stable internet — TRAI)
- → profiling of humans ∴ biasness
- → lack of humane approach as seen in Family courts
- → data privacy

Thus Judiciary – government has to move towards digitisation on mutual consensual terms (eg) online Dispute Resolution during COVID-19

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian federalism has been described as being Quasi Federal by K.C. Where ; judiciary being the protector of constitution has given decisions on federalism.

Centralised Authority is upheld as

(1.) As Indian unique history needed unique treatment of powers

(eg) S.R. Bommai case gave prominence to our federal structure and suggested no changes

(2.) Governor's no independent role (Shamsher Singh case)

(3) Upheld 370 abolition as centre has powers to re-arrange (J&K case)

(4.) Has upheld reforms like GST and demonetisation as per centre's power

But Regional Autonomy also adhered as -

(1.) Said that states are not mere appendages but independent in their unique fields (SR Bommai case)

(2.) Have guidelines for restricted use of article 356 (SR Bommai case)

(3) Governor office said not just central office; but to work for state (Rajukur Tilak case)

(4) Gave rights to states to tax and also seek royalty from minerals (2024 case)

Thus judiciary is a plank to ensure the balance of our cooperative federalism (Granville Austin)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NCSC is a constitutional body under article 338 of the constitution under 83rd Constitutional Amendment for the welfare of SCs.

NCSC has been effective as :

1. Looked after individual complaints (eg) Dalit Rape at Unnao
2. Gave rulings on collective issues of manual scavenging

} through CIVIL court like powers

3. To help in research in policy building i suggest policy to government
4. To collaborate with civil society groupings or unions (eg) with Dalit Panthers etc
5. Oversees the functioning of the ~~NCSC~~ N-SC-Finance Development cooperation

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(6) check efficacy of policies (eg)

Reservation, Stand Up India scheme

(7) can seek summons, witness and evidence on cases

But there are concerns:

(1) Lack of autonomy as central appointment and funds are by the M/o Social Justice

(2) Lack of adequate staff

(3) Dalit activists like Lalita Panwar say that disconnect with grassroots.

(4) Non binding regulations, only advisory

(5) Discrimination continues and even intersectionality like situation of dalit women is not taken into account

(6) Only engages in routine tasks & lack of breakthrough cases

Thus NCSC has to be attached closer to grassroots to cater to overall development on lines of article 46 of constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary committees are special bodies that are formed through Rules of respective houses and actualise 'deliberation' in a democracy (eg) Public A/c Committee

[Executive Accountability is seen through such committees as:]

(1.) Financial Committees like PACs, Estimates and DRSCs ensure effective utilisation of public purse

(2.) Aid to other bodies like CAG in doing their audits.

(3.) Open scope for greater deliberation on issues of importance (eg) Joint committee on Waqf Bill 2024

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) To check excess by parliamentarian like ethics committee, privilege committee

(5.) As committees are also seeking expert advice — better policy

(6.) Committees seek accountability of promised practices (eg) committee on assurances

But concerns raised → lack of meeting in 16th Lok Sabha, just 24% bills

- post mortem analysis (eg) PAC of CAG
- non binding ruling

Thus we can look at USA's story committee system to act as check of executive excess and strengthen our committee architecture

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizens Charter are statements given by institutions about the type and quality of service provided by them and is result of Chartism movement under John Major government in UK.

Charter can emerge as powerful tool as

1. As per 2nd ARC 10th Report focus on case-to-case basis charter development; no one size fits all

2. Information in the open ensures transparency and accountability thus abide to good governance.

3. To abide by Sevottam standards (2nd ARC) of service delivery thus ensure grievance redressal of the

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citizens

(4.) Citizens to be seen active stakeholders and not passive recipients of the governance

(5.) To make the charter relevant by wider public deliberations ; change as per the times and use of language that is understood.

(6.) By having certain models to emulate like Model Panchayati Raj Charter in Karnataka.

(7) NA just citizen charter citizen's have to be given enhanced quality service delivery like web based taxation filing ; doorstep services to ensure full empowerment of citizens

Information today is the key weapon and thus has to be provided to people voluntarily specially in public services.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are group of people | associations that are non state entities and are engaged in wider interest aggregation, advocacy and negotiations with government

(eg) Parivartan; Akshay Patra

Corporate Donors aid NGOs

1. By providing money for research

(eg) Bill & Melinda Gates foundation on women's health

2. By giving access to best practices

(eg) Piramal foundation in health

3. To have basic service made available (eg) Akshay Patra during COVID-19

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(4) To form self-advocacy to seek rights (eg) Majlis on women's legal rights

(5) However corporate donors in radar

- lack of autonomy to NGOs
- foreign funds can be against development (eg) greenpeace
- source of money laundering for the corporates (eg) FCRA licenses cancelled

Thus there is need for regulation of corporate and through FCRA and 2nd ARC suggested – National Accreditation Body for civil society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO Act is a commitment to child rights as key vulnerable communities and aims to build a holistic architecture for child protection against sexual offenses

Merits of POCSO

1. To have focused attention on child sexual abuse as rising cases in India (NCRB)
2. Special provisions that aim to provide conducive environment for children to share their abuse.
3. As provides for rehabilitation and all around care through counsellors it is welfare oriented
4. Specially useful also against cyber grooming, stalking.

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(5.) It is gender neutral thus even non girl children can be covered

(6) Sets certain age of consent to regulate child marriage and healthy sexual health

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

But Inadequacies

(1.) Age of consent misused to file complaints against consensual sexual relations

(2.) As perpetrators are often closed relatives - lack of provision for this

(3) Low conviction rates

(4) Some crimes made non-cognizable

Thus POCSO should be reformed by -:

(1.) Greater deliberation among communities - like schools, parents, psychological experts

(2.) To ensure sexual awareness and education to children.

POCSO is a key legislation and thus needs some reform for ensuring actualisation of child rights and fuller development as per UNICEF guidelines

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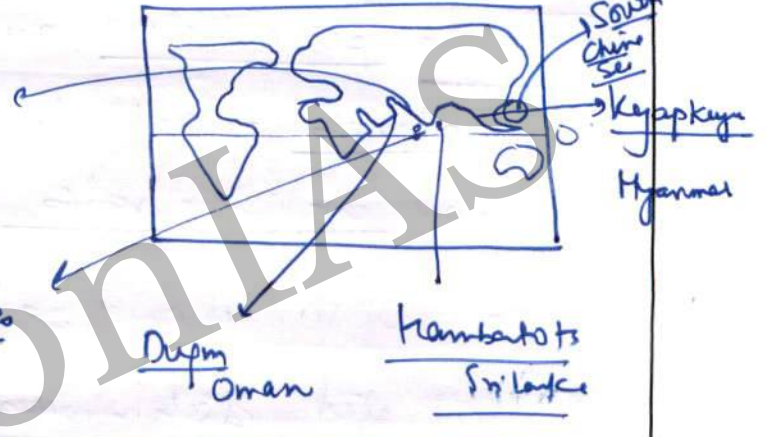
9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's rise after its slumber has been seen to usher the cold war 2.0 between China & USA specially post 2008 financial crisis.

Fig: Chinese Ports



Implications for International routes & economic relations

① China aims to increase markets for its goods and thus through its BRI - OBOR plan aims to have wider reach

② It aims to bypass its Malacca dilemma - the fear that USA will block Malacca

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(3) It aims to circle Indian ocean through string of pearls to ensure control on sea lanes of communication

(4) Chinese belligerence in South China Sea leads to nervous trade in ASEAN countries

(5) Energy security is threatened as presence in oil rich countries like Oman.

(6) The BRI project in itself is
- discriminatory
- loss making
- no benefits to locals

Thus projects as seen in Gwadar

(7) Chinese ports and connectivity are called debt traps as it aims to have territorial control once countries can't pay (eg) Montenegro

Counter to Chinese Chequebook diplomacy & ports
- → IMEC
- → PGII under G7 have IPEF
- → Asian growth corridor & Africa

Countries have to come together to seek answers from China and ensure value for. fair trade

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

WIPO is an associated organ under UN system and is looking after Intellectual Property Commitments (IPR) as per UDHR article 27

Functions of WIPO :

(1) To publish research on global IPR and evaluate current standards of IPR through Global Innovation Index

(2) To ensure that TRIPS policies of IPR protection is abided to

(3) To ensure copyrights, trademarks as per Berne convention

(4) To ease IPR policies in case of essential goods like medicines and their compulsory licensing

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(5.) Bring out orders on violation of IPR and seek responsibilities from countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefit to India from new treaty

(1.) To ensure that biopiracy ends and the illegal use of knowledge is checked (eg) Arogyapacha by Kani tribes

(2.) To ensure benefits to local communities specially in developing countries.

(3) To seek greater number of patents for Indian goods

(4) To take our repository TKDL under CSIR to the globe and earn

(5) To ensure that genetic resources are not exploited as per Cartagena treaty on Living Modified Organisms

Our National IPR policy 2016 abides to values and principles of WIPO and thus greater awareness can help.

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI is a investigative body formed under DPSE Act 1946 and is further operationised through CVC Act 2003 and Lokpal Act 2013.

CBI — in combating corruption

1. has important role in Prevention of Corruption Act investigations

2. work closely with other bodies like CVC, Lokpal and ED to seek accountability.

3. has held public servants and public policies under radar.

Some success stories — 2G scam, Adarsh society

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

But criticism due to partisan is seen as

1. Justice Lodha said that due to central appointment CBI is caged parrot and only speaks master's voice

2. Lack of transparency and autonomy in functions as often gets bypassed under section 8 of RTI because deals with sensitive cases

3. Used for settling political vendetta by ruling parties as often very low conviction

4. Tampering with evidence

Criticism – against federal spirit

1. As central body, takes precedence over state police (police = state list)

2. Despite having general consent provision; the consent is bypassed

3. Used mostly in cases of states

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not rules by the ruling party at the centre.

However certain positive steps –

1. Interpol appreciates its functioning
2. Speedy investigations conducted
3. Recently using high level tech for transparent investigation.

In this situation Reforms

1. As per Vineet Narain case gave it legal structure as per CVC
2. LK Mishra committee also suggests transparency.

As India is moving towards 'clean government'; (budget 2018) need to reform and trust build in institutions like CBI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governors are executive appointments by president at the state as nominal heads under article 153.

Governors - overstepping their role :

1. To reserve bills for presidential suggestion even after being passed by state for the second time (in case of Punjab)

2. To seek article 356 and dissolve government at states with different parties (eg) seen in Jharkhand

3. To change the speech of governor's address eventhough it has to be representative of government's wishes (eg) - TN governor

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4.) To not allowing majority party to form government and allowing alternative (eg) Karnataka ~~seen in~~ — BJP led government formed overnight

(5.) Their role as chancellors of

[Failing to act effectively when needed]:

(1.) Their role as chancellors debated as excess of powers seen

(2.) Not checking the majority on the floor of the house as per Bommai case guidelines and dissolving governments (eg) — Maharashtra

(3) To reserve bills of importance to act as obstruction.

(4) As constitution gives discretionary power; it is misused

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This happens because

1. Governors act as long arm of centre (Punchi commission)

2. Appointment of governor completely under centre ∴ partisan behaviour

Thus solution lies in —:

1. Adhering to Rameshwar Tilak case — governor not just central appointment

2. Punchhi, Sarkaria commission — suggested to have CM of the state's approval

3. To not reserve bills second time passed by state (SC in Punjab case)

Governors are 'sages' that are crucial to ensure communication between the federal units, thus have to be treated as office of dignity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is the largest democracy since 1947 while USA is the oldest since 1776.

Both adhere to democratic principles as:

1. Liberty, Equality Fraternity part of fundamental rights (India) and bill of rights (US)

2. Participation of people ensured through regular elections at state, central level

3. Representative Institutions exist
   - Parliament — India
   - Congress, Senate — (USA)

4. Civil society, media freedom ensures transparency and accountability in both

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(5.) Judiciary seeks the proper functioning of the democratic systems.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Key differences in Electoral practices :-

USA	India
(1.) 2 tiered governance and electoral systems	(1) India has 3 tiered systems as Panchayats, Municipalities
(2.) The ~~vote~~ election of president is by an elaborate process (Direct) primaries ↓ electoral college ↓ presidential election	(2) The election of president is Indirect by State and central level legislatures
(3) No separate body for elections	(3) Separate Election Commission of India exist
(4) Allows for postal, online votes	(4) Postal votes are allowed only in few situations (eg) armed forces

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USA	India
(5) governor at each state is directly elected	(5) governor at each state appointed by centre
(6) 'winner takes all' follows	(6) there winner takes all doesn't follow
(7) electoral petition hat in judiciary	(7) HC entertain electoral petition

However similarities → election campaign is elaborate

→ foundational pillars of democracies

Thus both countries have enough to learn from each other and act as role models for democratic deepening.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGT is a statutory body under NGT Act 2010 that gives an alternative route to environmental laws to ensure true right to clean environment as per article 21.

NGT – successful in environmental justice

1. Its alternative justice approach has made courts accessible

2. Taken suo moto cases against issues (eg) Delhi's coal fired plants pollution

3. As it is a tribunal – also has experts to have meaningful judgements.

4. As it is driven by Principles of Natural Justice and not strict

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provisions as per CrPc, IPC, more approachable

(5) Faster resolution of disputes also gives relief to courts that have huge pendency (4.9 Cr cases CPCB)

(6) Appeals have been allowed thus respite exists

But NGT has shortcomings:

(1) Appeals only in Supreme Court within 90 days — thus burden on Supreme court and also lesser time to file appeals.

(2) Certain laws are exempted like WPA 1972, BDA 2002 — thus limited number of cases

(3) Criticised as being limited to urban elite cases and misses

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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touch from grassroots. (eg) tribal rights due to mining

(4.) NGT can give only rulings and can't ensure that its rulings are implemented have to depend on law machinery.

In this situation solution

(1.) NGT to research and collaborate more with experts and indigenous communities

(2.) The appeals period should be expanded

(3.) Grassroot movements have to form a voice

As per Ranjitsingh case (2024), clean environment is a basic fundamental rights. As our environmental movements gets consciousness - need for NGT to act as a bulwark of justice

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PRIs are constitutionally decentralised bodies of local self government under 73rd constitutional amendment Act 1993 through part 9.

PRIs as — competitive politics —

(1) Due to constitutionally mandated elections every 5 years local parties have blossomed.

(2) Even national & state level parties participate and support candidates. (eg) in Punjab AAP also

(3) The trends of Panchayat levels is reflected in national & state level concerns

(4) As reservation for SC, STs and women present — gives scope for identity politics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus PRI elections are microcosm of the democratic milieu of India

But not emerged as planning as service delivery institute as - :

(1.) lack of funds as lack of own taxation (2nd ARC); transfers from State & central finance commission are not met (M/o PRI report)

(2.) The states are apprehensive about devolution of functions as per schedule 11 (Mani Shankar Aiyar committee Activity Mapping)

→ also there is duplication as states and ARIs have same subject

(3) Administrative decentralisation is also week as bureacrats hold on to offices

→ M/o PRI notes even the people don't want to take responsibility

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4.) The parastatals bypass the elected PRIs as we see bodies like Rural Development Associations get funds but PRIs lack funds

(5) As reserved seats rotate, there is continued politics and contestation but lack of action

(6.) PRIs lack even basic infrastructure, cadastral maps and data to formulate policies

(7) Reservation & Social Justice as taken as Sarpanch Pati system

Thus solutions → 2nd ARC - getting rid of parastatals

→ Manishankar Aiyyar Committee - Activity Mapping

Thus there is need to learn from states like Kerala and abide by principle of subsidiarity (2nd ARC) and empower PRIs.

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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e-governance refers to systems and processes of government carried out by digital technology, web based systems and thus reducing human effort and enhance transparency. (UNESCO)

Interoperability in e-governance:

1. It means that various levels of governance processes are interconnected
2. By using one platform - a user should have access to other systems too (eg Bharat Bill Payment
3. This increases ease of living and governance as both user and provider (government | private | Business) is easily using such systems

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[Steps to ensure interoperability & Integration are:]

1. To have interconnected systems to ensure all information at one place
   (eg) Digilocker for all certificates

2. To have single window approvals through such systems (eg) PARIVESH portal for environmental clearances

3. Government websites and their departments are connected under gov.in systems

4. JAM trinity and Aadhar revolution has helped in identification and KYC functions at many places
   (eg) Aadhar - COWIN link

5. To have flexible systems for easier transition from physical

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governance to e-governance

(eg) Aadhar seva kendras to update records apart from the portals

(6.) States and state-centre interoperability is also being built for single window processes (eg) state govt websites having URL for national websites.

(7.) InDEA architecture for e-governance

But concerns to such systems

- digital divide — TRAI — only 43% have
- missing out on beneficiaries — Aadhar — MGNREGA seeding in Jharkhand → led to denial of Ration
- cyber crime, privacy → Aadhar data leakage

Thus solution lies in taking governance widely through internet (PM-WANI), greater awareness (PGM-DISHA) and gradual integration to web-based governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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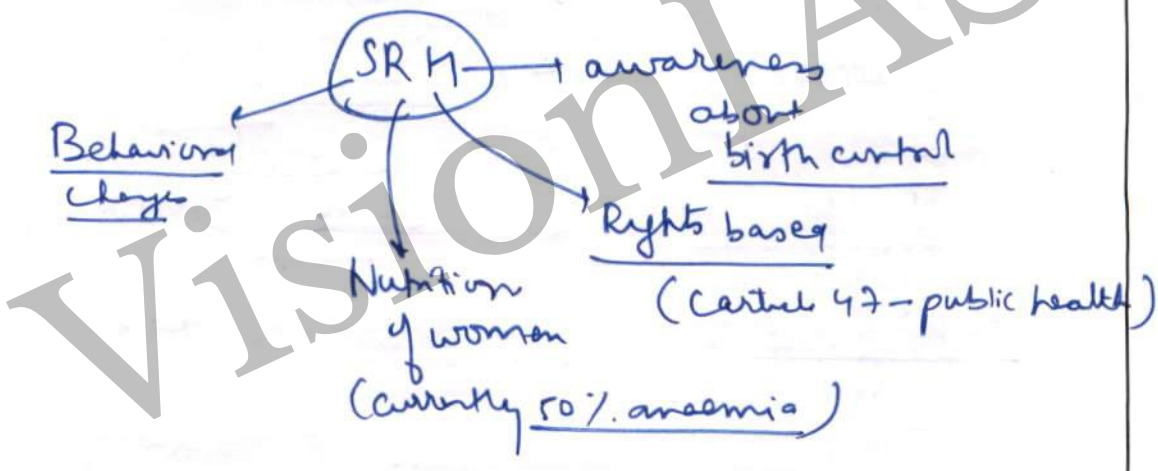
Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH)

is a key concern of our National Population policy (2001) as it seeks 80% institutional delivery and also our National Health Policy (2017)



Rights based norms – bypassed by societal norms :–

1. Patriarchal control over women's bodies and child rearing capabilities

2. The pressure to get married and

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have kids over rights to education and skilling

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3.) Son mere preference - thus reproduce until son is born.

(4.) The nutrition of women is ignored as preference of food given to male member
↓
thus poor health of women, child (IGOHN malnutrition MOHFW)

(5.) Women lack awareness about proper practices due to lack of education
↓
thus trust home delivery by elders → leads to maternal mortality

Bypassed by legal norms :-

(1.) Some states are mulling 2 child policy as seen in UP

(2.) Emergency era forced sterilisation led to forceful family planning

(3.) Laws like Maternity benefits Act etc are divided on basis of number of

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children thus lack of autonomy

(4.) The workspaces are not conducive for childbirth and child care thus lack of autonomous decisions

(5.) ~~Reconsideration~~ Discussion on increase of ~~reduction~~ of age of consent (18 to 21) leads to lack of privacy over sexualities.

In this situation, rights based approach would be :

1.) Awareness about sexual diseases and tools of contraception (Parivar Vikas scheme)

2.) To put emphasis on better nutrition

3) Abide by Cairo Consensus on will for family planning not forcible

Gender empowerment as per SDG-5 will be realised if rights based approach give scope for informed decision making to women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Immunization is one of the prominent public health interventions that lead to build up of Active Immunity through intake of vaccines

Indian immunization Strategy

- age basis vaccines decided
- primary health centres to give to young children, even anganwadis
- Mission Indradhanush + target few diseases

Indian immunization — effective to enhance coverage

1. Led to eradication of diseases like Polio Type 1 from India
2. Free vaccines through anganwadis have led to reduced infant and child mortality.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3.) Awareness based approach through advertisements, persuasion is useful (eg) A. Bachan for Polio, ~~COWIN~~ COVID-vaccine on social media

(4.) has acted effectively against few very dangerous & fatal diseases like Encephalitis, Measles Mumps etc

~~Recent vaccine~~ (5.) Recently the vaccination of HPV for girls at school level is good step to fight cervical cancer

(6.) Led to huge production of such vaccines through Serum, Zydus like institutes. Even Research based new vaccines

But concerns remain

(1.) Diseases like TB, Measles are still prevalant

(2.) Not all disease covered

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Challenges in immunization effort :

1. Lack of awareness among people thus inhibition against use - consider dangerous (eg) seen hesitancy during COVID-19 in tribal areas

2. Lack of state support for vaccine research and production thus private monopolies (serum etc) (only 1.5% of GDP spent on health)

3. Due to Antimicrobial Resistance, the prevalent vaccines have failed (eg) X-TB

4. Poor state of primary health centre (Sriketh Reddy committee) - which is first interface of the immunization

5. Vaccine derived diseases are a concern like VD-Polio

Thus immunization has to be universalised through wide public participation and awareness as seen during COVID-19

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India was G20 head in 2023 leading to summit meeting at Delhi. G20 is a grouping of countries representing some 70% of global GDP

India – as voice of global south

(1) Urged on reform of global world order to have more equitable architecture and institutions like UNSC reform

(2) Financial institutions to be reformed to support developing needs of global south as seen in BRICS like body

(3) Proposed IMEC corridor to bypass the BRI of China that can be used by developing countries for transport to Europe

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(4.) As per New Delhi Declaration, the climate finance and tech transfer for climate mitigation is sought

(5.) Energy security – is another priority as seen through Global Biofuel Alliance led by India

(6.) G20 had separate groups like culture, business and women – and each forum concerns of developing countries expressed.

(7.) Indian special focus was on its digital public goods and how these best practices can be useful for developing countries like Aadhar thus Digital Public Goods agreements

(8.) Also hosted the voice of Global South summit to take developmental concerns to high politics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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African role important

1. India welcomed African Union into the G20 as permanent partner.
2. Africa has rich resources and human capacity - that India has always aimed to develop as seen since ITEC programmes (1963)
3. Equitable partnerships in Africa brought life about Blue Economy with Vanilla state, trade agreements with Mauritius.
4. To oppose any predatory policies of China and help build a sustainable lasting partnership like seen with Japan in Afro-Asian Growth Corridor
6. Voice of Africa now added to voice of G20.

Global South has looked up to India since NAM & NIEO years thus need for reasserting its role.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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UAE is an islamic country located in the Arabian gulf region and shares ancient contacts with India.

Expanding Relations with India:

1. Trade (a) UAE one of the largest three trade partners of India
   (b) Recently CEPA has been signed to register importance in each other's relation
   (c) Sovereign wealth funds invest in India
2. Leadership (a) Both leadership has made state visits
   (b) Modiji given highest honor of the country
3. People to people ties are (a) big as islamic ties are strong
   (b) huge no. of expatriates live in UAE and send remittances.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4.) Defence & Strategic relations

(a) Joint exercises are done like Desert Storm

(b) UAE buys Indian defence goods

(c) Under I2U2 there is promise of greater strategic contacts along with Israel, USA

(d) Part of India's extended neighbourhood policies

(e) Also India's efforts to balance Arab-Israel ties

(5.) Energy security (a) Importer of crude oil from UAE

(b) Stability in UAE essential for safety to oil ships near Hormuz strait

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But concerns remain

1. The lack of labor treaty thus often labor exploitation under Nitaqat and ~~[illegible]~~ Kafala practices.

2. CEPA is relatively new and needs to see how it works

3. I2U2 has come understorm post Israel Hamas war.

4. Instability in gulf by war and proxies like Hamas, Hezbollah, Houthis can hamper growing ties.

5. Domestic policies in India - criticised by UAE media

In this situation UAE and India need to re-affirm to the strong relations and promise strategic autonomy to each other along with fulfillment of each other's interests

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01146808

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SANSKRITI TRIVEDY

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25-08-24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Public School, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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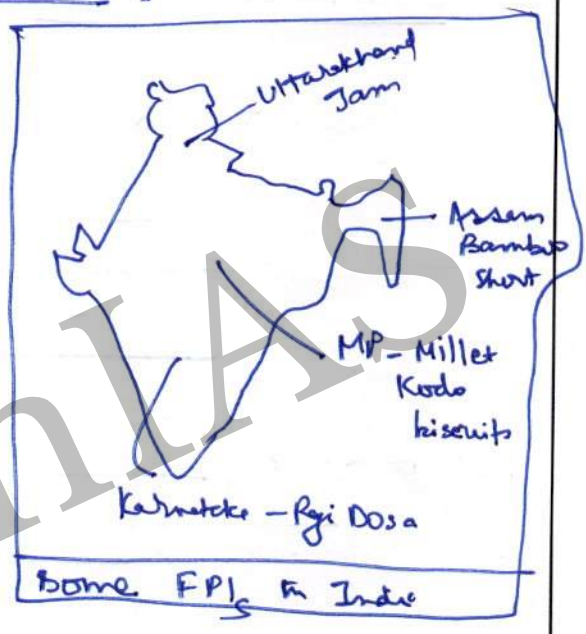
1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Processing Industry (FPI) is a sunrise sector; with 300MT of cereal production around 3% of it is processed.

Growth of FPIs leading to food safety challenges:



Some FPIs in India

(1.) Due to diversion of land from cereal or basic grains of food security to exotic food like Makhana in Bihar

(2.) Due to greater value added products and government's incentives like SAMPADA scheme - even small subsistence farmers are shifting to FPIs; thus leading to food safety.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) In many places focus on single commodity due to use of FPIs leads to dominance of that food grain → less diverse food habits
↓
thus micronutrient deficiency

(eg) maize in TN

(4.) FPIs produce food that is processed and has some preservatives, added fats etc thus can have health repercussions like MSG found in few banana chips

(5.) Over dependence on FPIs and processed foods leads to lack of fresh intake of vegetables and fruits (eg) juice over fruit

(6.) Accessibility to fortified good quality food is highly fragmented as such foods are mostly higher cost (eg) chia seeds biscuit

Thus solution → Balance FPIs with fresh intake
→ Govt. outlets like SAFAL to sell subsidised food

These steps can ensure added GVA to agriculture sector aiding in doubling farmer income

2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PDS in India is the government intervention to actualise its DPSP of public health (article 46) and fair price shops (FPS) are the outlets through which the food is sold at subsidised rates —

The FPS is evolving as —

1. Earlier during British times, such shops catered to war-ravaged communities

2. Post independence some states like Tamil Nadu had free food policies but India did not have nation wide FPS systems

3. Then in the 1990s Regional PDS started with FPS being targetted at few states as per regional disparity.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4.) Post the PUCL judgement there was focus more on targetted PDS where entire India was covered with PDS.

(5.) NFSA 2013 was a game changer as it established FPS on mission mode. Around 67% target is to be met under the Act.

(6.) Currently FPS gives
- Antyodaya
- Priority households

based food – rice, wheat
also – kerosene oil

(7.) Today FPS are connected to e-POS as per Chhattisgarh's successful model. (technology enabled)

However concerns
- → NITI Ayog suggested to reduce coverage to 50% of population
- Aadhar seeding can be an issue
- → lack of diversified food

Shanta Kumar Committee recommendations

Thus ONORC (Ration card) is a good step to take FPS benefits to all.

3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri tech startups ensures the interface of agriculture with technology ensuring better proceeds and reach for farmers to double income and create agri-preneurs (Dalwai committee)

Role in farm productivity

1. To assess condition of soil and give focused solution

2. To share best practices globally to aid in enhancing production using Big Data analytics

3. To use Generative AI to assess the production and thus plan production

4. To enable satellite data on

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temperature & monsoon to have better production

Role in market access

(1.) To connect with online portals like e-NAM, GRAMs

(2) To have direct connections with supermarkets, farm to fork providers like Bluekit

(3.) To better advertise their produce (eg 'organic' in international market

(4) Better price discovery seen in IBM's AI based model

Thus budget of 2022 gives special focus on support to rising agri-tech start up sector in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land Reforms are systematic steps taken to regulate land ownership, titling, tenancy and even quality of land seen through post independent actions like
- Zamindari Abolition Act
- Tenancy Reforms Act
- Operation Bagra (WB)
- Bhoodan

Role of Digitization:

1. Ensure that land titling is proper due to surety of data
2. Reduces litigation as land issues form largest cases in courts (Supreme Court Observer)
3. To have transparency in land allocation so that no miscreants can change the records

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(4.) Interoperability seen in government services as online records can be used to assess other parameters

(eg) Project Bhoomi of Kerala

(5.) Having database of cadastral maps helps government form better policies (eg) SVAMITVA in rural areas for this purpose

(6) Land record digitisation leads to better commercial value of land thus benefit to owner (eg) seen in DLRMP scheme

However concerns
- → poor might not have supporting docs
- → digital divide & illeteracy can alienate poor
- → land issues are often very complicated need case to case basis solution

In this scenario Chhattisgarh's Bhu Adhikar Rally is a good movement to look into people led and tech enabled reforms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per census 2011 around 63% people are in 15-59 age group. By 2027 India is expected to surpass China in population that give huge demographic dividend too (UN)

Manufacturing led model needed as -

1. To get and create more jobs as currently agriculture has disguised employement (43% with only 18% GVA). Budget Data

2. Service sectors are creating jobless growth as merely 20% people in skilled jobs.

3. India has to use its comparative Advantage of high demography to gain access to global supply

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

chains as seen in China, Bangladesh & Vietnam

(4) As we are import dependent on many basic goods - manufacturing can lead to atmanirbharta, save on forex and have better BoP figures

(5.) Manufacturing sector also ensures skilling of people thus human empowerment in the long run is beneficial

(6) Manufacturing also creates spillover benefits like infrastructure creation - like heavy roads, bridges that also support logistics sector

Steps being taken
- Make in India
- PLI scheme
- Make & Assemble (Budget-21)
- Stand Up & Start Up schemes

Manufacturing can thus be the missing piece of the puzzle of Indian growth ensuring Sabka Sath & Vikas

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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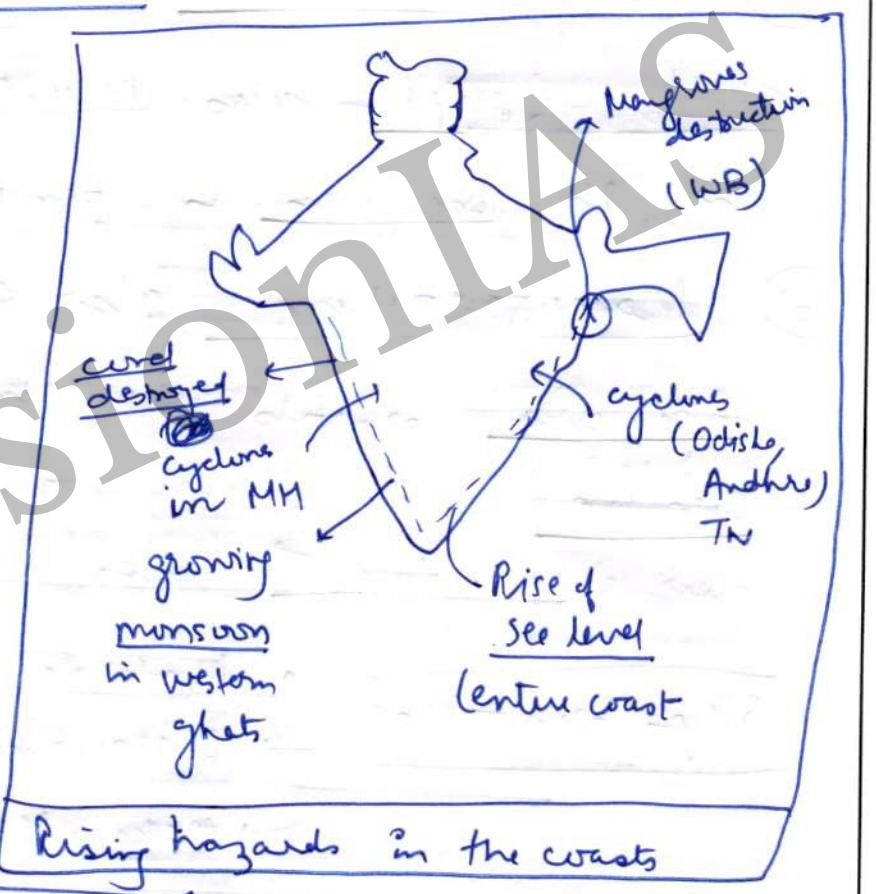
India has 7516 km long coast thus vulnerability is high as M/o Earth science notes rise in hazards due to climate change in the coming decade



Rising hazards in the coasts

The resilience of coastal communities can be enhanced by:

(i) By having strong implementation of laws and rules for disasters like NDMA guidelines; skilling & training

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(2.) To have hazard maps and evacuation plans ready in case of disasters

(eg) Ganjam district, Odisha appreciated by UNESCO.

(3.) To have supporting infrastructure to counter rising sea level (eg) Mangrove restoration

(4.) Fishing communities to be made aware of hazardous season given subsidies under Matsya Sampada

(5.) Rehabilitation of those under threats (eg) Sagar island of Sunderbans are submerging

(6) Ensure access to basic needs (eg) drinking water as groundwater is contaminated by sea level rise

(7.) Tourism & construction to be regulated (eg) Western ghats prone to landslides – Wayanad case due to tourism

The knowledge of local tribes and people have to be amalgamated with modern tech to have resilience

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit Programme is one of the new climate financing methods for achieving goals of Net Zero and is regulated by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (M/o Power)

Extension beyond C-mangement to more sustainable environment

1. Broad policy than just doesn't focus on reduction of CO_2 and other gases but a comprehensive policy.

2. Ensures finance for wide range of products and initiatives like green-energy systems, H-based energy etc

3. Market mechanism ensures trade of surplus & deficit credit; thus incentivises transition

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to sustainable systems

(4.) Today only greenhouse gas emission is not the concern but wide range of issues like — green & inclusive energy; disasters due to climate change — here green credit is useful.

But concerns on implementation :

(1.) Private players can shift responsibility by using money to buy credits without actually cutting pollution

(2.) Greenwashing can be performed

(3.) The Energy Exchanges, rates are not yet clear.

(4.) Is voluntary; thus not binding.

Thus there is need to put focus on these new tools of sustainable development. Even at COP-28, India proposed to have Green Credit Programme

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NAVIC is the indigenous navigation systems through GAGAN systems that is run on IRNSS (Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System)

Existing Satellite Navig^n Systems
- GPS — USA
- GLONASS — Russia
- Beidou — China

Need for NAVIC

1.) To have indigenous, home grown system thus have autonomy over the data

2.) As security concern is high in Indian neighbourhood, need for focused navigation system

(eg) IRNSS have military components

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) The existing systems are not totally secure to carry stealth activities
(eg) GPS is controlled by USA army

4) Atmanirbharta in satellite systems ensures saving on fees paid for using such systems

5) To assert India as a rising space power

6) To assist neighbouring countries in navigation; thus have leadership in the region; Net security provider role is met (eg) SAARC satellite

(7.) To have focus on local issues as IRNSS covers around 1500 km² (eg) fishing zones, disaster alerts etc

But concerns
- → Not completely developed
- → limited area of coverage
- → Many systems already use GPS (eg) Android phones

Thus transition to NAVIC has to be gradual and NAVIC has to be updated & maintained

9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money Laundering as per Transparency International is the layering and placement of proceeds from illegal sources and formalise them through various channels.

Cyber crime - new frontier for money laundering:

1. Use of tech based new areas like deep web and dark web to source money

2. Use of blockchain enabled cryptocurrency to actualise the legalisation of the laundered money

3. use of phishing and vishing to extract bank A/c details to use common citizens account for laundering money

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(4.) use of NFTs to launder money on the garb of selling artefacts.

Steps to address the issue

(1.) Robust laws like IT Act 2000, Telegraph Act; Telecommunication Act, PMLA

(2) Have strong & revamped cyber security policy 2013 - more skilled experts to track such activities.

(3.) Special protection of critical infrastructure like Banks, investment companies that can be used

(4.) Banks have to be trained and have detectors of such activities

(5.) Ethical hacking to bring culprit to justice

(6.) Greater awareness among people.

Thus a holistic steps have to be taken and collaboration with FATF; BIS (Basel) can further help adopt best practices.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Defence sector is crucial for the internal & external security of India and includes the armed forces and even the paramilitary forces ; intelligence agencies
↳ like CRPF ↳ like RAW, IB

Need for tech absorption in defence sector

1. changed nature of warfare today as more hybrid, grey warfare is being done (eg) attacks on critical infra like Kundankulam, BSNL etc

2. Globalisation and tech development has increased scope of clandestine and better stealth thus need to counter this (eg) Anti Drone systems of DRDO.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3.) To have better intelligence for better preparedness (4) use of Big Data, IoT for analysis of enemy countries activities.

Challenges India can face :

(1.) Lack of adequate finance as there are social sector obligations.

(2) ~~Research~~ Lack of indigenous research on technology as 0.67% of GDP spent only

(3.) only few ~~ss~~ personnels can be skilled in such high tech thus huge personnel left out

(4.) Nervous reaction from neighbours as already image of India is that of big brothers

(5.) Foreign tech is prone to espionage

Thus defence indigenisation through iDEX, ADITI, Srijan portal are good steps to bring technology into defence sector.

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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North Eastern region is the hilly area of India linked to mainland with the chicken wonder and has huge ethnic diversities.

Issues faced in Trade & Industry development

(1) Lack of finances as state lack self finance through taxation as limited areas of taxation exists.

(2) Politically in turmoil due to ethnic clashes (eg Kuki-Zo-Meitie in Manipur); also unstable governments like Nagaland

(3) Geographically, the land is not levelled thus paucity to construct industries; also the region is prone

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

to disasters like landslides (Manipur 2023) and earthquake (zone V as per GSI)

(4.) Supply chain becomes obstructed due to concerns of logistics — the chicken neck is the only corridor connected to mainland; the air travel is also limited

(5.) International influence has led to proxies, extortion and security concerns like Chinese funding to insurgents; skepticism to invest.

(6.) Human Resource Development is backward; lack of skilling; basic agriculture practised.

Measures taken are:

(1.) Special portion for North East region in all schemes (eg) Make in India

(2.) Special department of development of North East

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3.) Special grants are given under Finance Commission transfers to aid.

(4.) Ethnic clashes solved through settlement like ULFA agreement, BRU agreement

(5.) Connectivity built through Bharatmala

(6) International collaboration → Act East policy
→ Japan is aiding in NE development
→ Kaladan multimodal with Bangladesh

all of these help in connectivity too

(7.) Security concerns have been met with AFSPA, border forces like Assam Rifles

(8) Development and skill development in focus through PM-DeVine, Backward Area Grants fund.

(9.) Focus on unique industries of NE like oil palm; organic food; aid to oil fields of Assam

however concerns → lack of budgetary transfers
→ international collaborations are not reliable
→ Role of forces (AFSPA) questioned ↳ Jivan Reddy

Thus NER has to be given focus to reach $7 billion by 2030

12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro Irrigation systems refer to those systems that are modelled on 'per drop more crop model' and take water to the plant by direct means. (eg) sprinkler, drip systems

Era of

Climate Change
Rise of 1.07°C by 2030 (IPCC)

Water scarcity
As per NITI Ayog 600Mn people in water insecurity

Micro Irrigation and sustainable agriculture

(1.) Reduced water uptake as systems like drip take water to roots ∴ effective utilisation

(2.) This can be effective in regions like Punjab – Haryana that have extracted water beyond 'critical' (CGWB report).

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(3.) Such systems also avoid lack of water logging thus no leaching of water to give salts thus reducing productivity of soil

(4.) Lack of water logging ensures no source of Methane is generated thus reducing green houses gas emissions

(5.) Such irrigation systems also encourage dryland farming thus ensuring food security through crops like millets.

(6.) These systems also help in matching crops grown with the agro-climatic conditions

(07.) There is also greater scope of mulching and thus preserve soil moisture as surrounding land is ~~dry~~ available

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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These were envisioned to give rise to what MS Swaminathan called 'Evergreen Revolution'

But concerns

1. Expensive systems to set up.
2. Watershed management and command area development has to be done before installing systems
3. Maintenance needed — thus adding to input costs.
4. Water logging also acts as weedicide; this can be disturbed

Steps taken by government → PMKSY — funding gives
→ Accelerated Irrigation Benefit (under NABARD)

Countries like Israel have done ~~phenomenally~~ good work to adapt to water scarity, India can engage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per CII data around 60-70% freight in India is carried by roads leading to congestion of limited highways; thus Railway sector is of immense importance.

Issues in freight transportation in Railways:

1. Congested railway tracks as same tracks used for passenger and freight systems

2. Old tracks; some from British times; thus lack of modern systems. Speed is low

3. Railways being prone to accidents and losses (eg - Kanchenjunga goods express (2024))

4. As the rail track is limited; the last mile connectivity is not possible

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

then roads are preferred

(5.) Geographical limitation too as hilly tracks can't be covered by railways

(6.) Cross Subsidisation of railway tariff for goods - while passenger tariff is low; the goods tariff rises.

Steps to overcome issues:

(1.) Single Regulator can be made to manage freight trafficking.

(2.) Private sector to be brought in to expand reach of railways (R. Mohan, B. Debroy committee)

(3.) Dedicated freight corridors to be expanded for incentivising freight

(eg) East & West corridors

(4.) Modernisation of controls, better training to locomotor drivers for safety — (eg) KAVACH portal to be universalised

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) To develop railway - roadways and other modes together to ease last mile connectivity through hub & spoke model

(6) Tariffs to be regulated + incentivise the private players and industry

But concerns Remain
- Private sectors have to be regulated
- High operating costs of railway
- Power thus perishable have to managed

Thus National Rail Policy 2030 as per Budget 2021 need to be revisited to enhance railway in freight usage.

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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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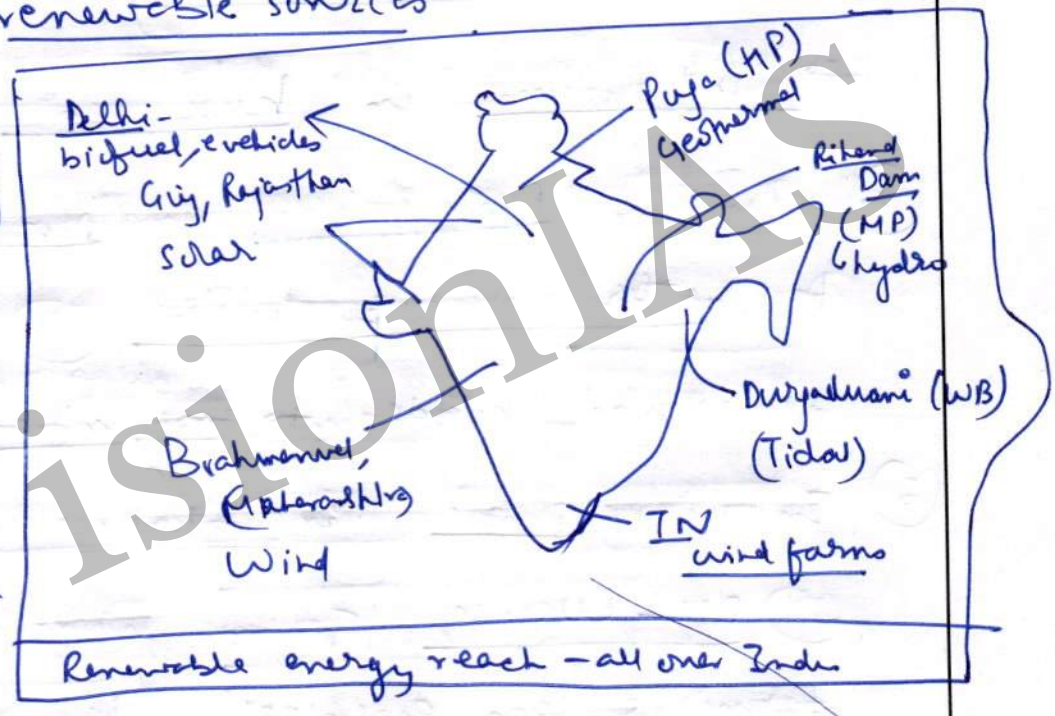
As per our Parliament goals announced at COP-26 of UNFCCC we aim to reach 50% of our energy from renewable sources

Currently about 35% energy via Renewable energy.



Factors that have aided in Renewable Transition:

(1) Government support and policy have strong tilt to promote Renewable Energy (eg) - Renewable Purchase Obligation on DISCOMs

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(2.) Financing on research ~~and~~ by both private and government sector.

(eg) PSUs like PFC, IREDA etc

(3.) Use of geographical advantages

(eg) Solar systems being focused as India is a tropical country

→ wind systems in huge coast

(4.) Linking Renewable and Non-Renewable for better interoperability (eg) Grid connections made to use already present infrastructure

(5.) Involving people as stakeholders

(eg) PM-KUSUM Scheme where farmers can even sell the excess energy

(6.) International Collaborations - to get best practices (eg) Nordic countries on e-vehicle; International Solar Alliance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(7.) To stand true to commitments made like at COP26 and also emerge as leader of global south in transition

However concerns remain

(1.) Coal & Fossil fuel still important (eg) 55% energy by coal

(2.) Expensive transition as system are high tech requiring

(3.) Need Import of
- Si wafers from China
- Li from Argentina for e-vehicles

∴ Balance of Payment Deficit

(4.) Focus more on solar thus other forms neglected in policy

(5.) Lack of reliability as depend on nature

(6.) Transition can be exclusive of few (eg) - coal workers
Thus India has to focus on SDG-7 and further ensure inclusive transition.

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agricultural runoff

refers to the fluids that contain chemicals from agriculture and are carried by rainwater / other streams to pollute other bodies of land, water.

Contribution in pollution —

(1.) WATER:

(a) lead to contamination of water bodies with N, Sulphur, Urea etc.

(b) there is possibility of Eutrophication as the dissolved chemicals reduce the oxygen dissolved (BDO high) — thus can lead to death of organisms as seen in East Kolkata wetlands

(c) these can seep down into groundwater through cracks

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and contaminate it (as per CGWB - already 17% sectors are critical)

(2) AIR

(a) the stagnant water containing the run off can release Methane like gases thus causing climate change

(b) oxides of Sulphur, Nitrogen are also pollutants (SO_2, NO_2, NO_x)

(3) LAND

(a) the soil is degraded as runoff water is ~~absorbed~~ absorbed in soil

(b) causes leaching of salts

(c) these can enter food webs and can cause Biomagnification

Measures to mitigate impact:

(1.) Check overuse of fertilisers through Soil Health Card, Urvarak portal.

(2.) Check over-irrigation that causes run off. Shift to be made to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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micro irrigation systems like drip

(3.) In the farms there should be contour bunding to stop and channelise such water flows to designated stops and not to freshwater sources.

(4.) Water bodies can be cleaned on regular basis through bioremediation techniques

(5.) Shift towards more organic fertilisers under Paramparagat Krishi.

(6.) Research to check contamination level of groundwater on regular intervals to check health hazards as done by CGWB

Though agriculture is essential as it gives 43% employment (CMIE), it has to be sustainable as per Food Systems Approach of FAO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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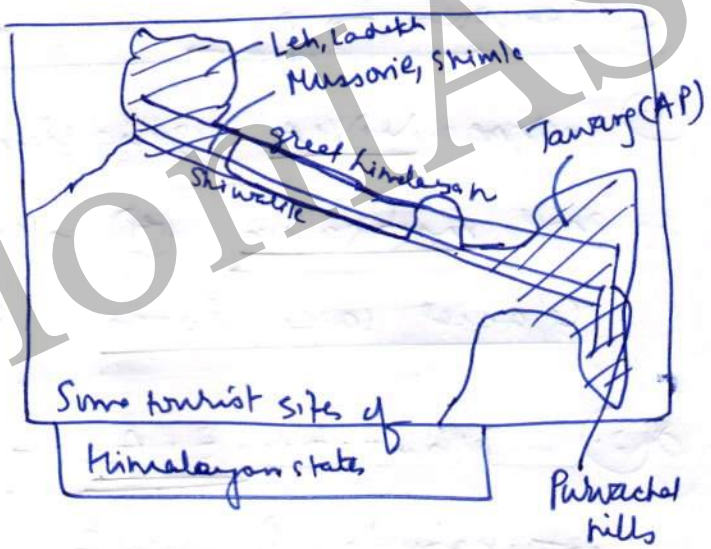
As per ICIMOD; Himalayan States are fragile to climate change, melting cryosphere and extreme disasters; thus special attention is needed.

Disasters due to tourists seen :-



(1.) Due to excess connectivity projects on fragile systems leading to landslips (eg) Chardham yatra project (Silkyara (2024))

(2.) Due to tourism, more extraction of water from ground → leading to subsidence (eg) Joshimath (2023)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3.) Unregulated growth of resorts on highly earthquake prone zones (eg) Shimla

(4.) Long queues on narrow roads specially on weekends leads to disaster like motor vehicle accidents on sharp turns

(5.) The biodiversity is also facing crisis due to disturbed ecological cycles.

[Measures to prevent such disasters]

(1) have NDMA guidelines for preparedness and mitigation (eg) like recent on Glacial lake floods (Sikkim 2023)

(2.) Mandatory EIA to ensure sustainability of projects before construction (eg) of large dams

(3) Taking steps to strengthen the land features like embankments ; supporting structures on landslide prone region and afforestation.

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(40) To have sustainable tourism

(1.) Regulate tourists as per the season
(eg) during monsoons limit trekking as highly vulnerable to landslips

(2.) To red zone certain regions that see frequent earthquake

(3.) Regulate growth of home-stays and check if they follow guidelines or not

(4.) Eco tourism model where tourists are made aware about the repercussions of exploitation

(5.) Awareness to not loiter the pristine snow cap lands, bugyals.

(1.) Use local community's knowledge on Himalayas (eg) Sherpas revered the mountains

Tourism is an essential service sector component and economic source for hill states but long term benefit lies in regulation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Superconductors refer to those materials that show higher conductivity as compared to metals and show unique properties at lower temperatures

Innovation in diverse fields

(1.) In energy sector – used in Renewable energy production

(2.) In electronics & special equipment manufacturing

(3.) To separate metals and thus used in metallurgy.

(4.) Used in space sector for needs of satellite; rovers.

(5.) As these reduce friction and thus conserve energy – useful to replace in machinery

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6.) In diagnostics – advanced healthcare

(7) Used in supercomputers

(8.) used in new Quantum computing
sensors

~~(9.)~~

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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But concerns :

1. Lack of Research & Development as 0.67% spent only on research

2. Supply chain is controlled by few countries as raw materials are tough to procure

3. Recently research indicates that there can be no absolute superconductivity — thus need to relook at these

India is engaging with these emerging technology through initiatives like ICET with USA; support to IISc for research and even promoting private sector to commercialize these research.

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Intellectual property Rights

protect invention of knowledge and products of mind and is also enshrined in the UDHR as per article 27.

Laws on IPRs

Patents	Copyrights	Geographical Indication	Trademarks	Trade Secrets (TS)
Patent Act 1972	Copy Rights Act 2012	GI Act 1999	Trademarks Act	TS Act
eg on inventions	eg on books	eg Rasgulla of WB	eg Symbol of Mercedes	eg coca cola recipe

Challenges in commercialisation :

(1) Enforcement :-

(a) Due to lack of proper procedure of implementation the IPRs are not not utilised

(b) Lack of awareness about filing IPRs and benefits from commercialisation.

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(c) lack of any specific enforcement laws

(2.) Regulatory

(a) Due to over regulation there is 'fear' before commercialisation

(b) Legal hurdles are costly

(3) Administrative

(a) the policy enforcers lack info about IPRs and their functioning

(b) a lot of paperwork and bureaucratic red tape hamper the commercialisation

(c) the IPRs have to be re-registered after every few years (eg Patents - 20 years) thus lack of incentive

Other Reasons for lack of commercialisation

4. Sheer lack of awareness among people

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(5) Local communities like tribes face biopiracy thus their unique knowledge under threat (eg) Arogyapacha medicine of Kani tribes.

(6) Obligations like compulsory licensing disincentivise pharma companies to research on new products.

Thus steps have to be taken:

1. Application of laws in letter & spirit
2. More awareness of people
3. National IPR policy 2016 to be widely advertised
4. KAPILA programme on IPR commercialisation
5. Incentivise private sectors and encourage innovations.

Thus our motto of Innovation India - Creative India should guide IPR policy making (IPR policy 2016)

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Review Suggested by committees like Kargil & Shekatkar committee; theatrisation of command refers to integrated action by the three forces ensuring interoperability and efficiency of limited resources.

Challenges of ITC :-

1. The lack of joint training can lead to conflicts between the personnel of the forces

2. The training already given will be futile thus huge costs associated with designing and operating new training modules.

3. There can be dominance of land forces as they are numerically in majority also more widely

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spread.

(4.) As armed forces work on hierarchies and command there can be confusion and conflict over Leadership

(5.) Theatrisation can lead to dilution of Expertise of each individual forces

(6.) Logistic difficulties as currently 17 commands exist

Theatrisation can lead to better integration as:-

(1.) Limited resources can be used effectively

(2.) Avoid duplication of efforts

(3) Share best practices among the service personnel.

(4.) Create threat-terrain-task based special forces

(5.) useful as India had Cold Start Doctrine which is not very

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effective against the hostile neighbourhood we live (China - Pak axis)

(b) The creation of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is essential link to ensure leadership is managed.

Steps to be taken for ITC :-

(1) Gradual theatrisation and not one go

(2) Confidence Building Measures ~~against the enemy~~ among the forces

(3) Trainings to be integrated but also focus on specialisation

(4) CDS to ensure that leadership of all commands communicate.

As India embarks on new Agniveer programme; it can be used to start the modelling of theatrisation based training.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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India has 10,500 km long border and shares land border with seven countries, the border regions are mostly rural; thus need special attention

Border village — key to border security

① Development of border village infrastructure can ensure better connectivity for security force.

② Human resource development can help in people being oriented to development and not extremism or insurgency

③ Border infrastructure can also check illegal immigration

④ Economic opportunities like tourism, industries can give rise

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to virtuous cycle of poverty alleviation

Border village Development → Reduced insurgency → Enhanced security → Border thus as strengths & not liability.

Measures taken by government

(1) Border infrastructure – seen through Backward Grants Fund; technological interventions like BOLD-QIT in Bangladesh border

(2) Border Security forces – engaged in development tasks like disaster control; health needs (eg) Assam Rifles called Friends of North East.

→ Also engage in combat when needed

(3) ~~Through~~ Economic gains

(a) tourism development

↳ through Parwatmala (rope-ways)

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(b) special focus on trekking biking
(eg) Ladakh

(c) Develop industries and research centres
(eg) Hanle Observatory at Ladakh

(4) Human Development

(a) Through PM-DeVINE to ensure border villages are not 'ghost towns'

(b) People to be eyes and ears of the security forces

(c) Confidence building measures like winning hearts & minds (WHAM) in J&K, Parvez scheme.

But concerns
- → Bellygerent Neighbours (China-Galwan)
- → Geographical difficulty
- → Funds are inadequate

Border development ensures holistic understanding of security - where HUMAN SECURITY is a key pillar.

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